

New and Rich Goods.
GEORGE B. FOSTER,
20 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.

HAS ON HAND, and is constantly receiving, a first-rate assortment of the following articles, which he offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of all the various kinds;
Gold Chains, of the most modern patterns;
Silver Tea Sets—Pitchers, Cups, Ladles; Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons; Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives; Table and Pocket Knives and Forks; Sets of Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Tea, Sugar and Cream Tea; Waters, Cakes, Biscuits, Cakes, Fruits, Butter and Eggs, Tarts, Breads, Cakes, Butter and Fish Kneads, Cheese Kneads, Lard, Dessert Kneads and Fruits, plumed on top.

Bread and Butter, Coffee and Tea and Tea and Tea.

Hot Drinks: Tea, Water, Lumps, and Communion Tea, and other, of the best quality.

Table Cutlery: of all descriptions, for use and common tables, in sets and by the dozen; Knives alone, of steel quality, and of the best quality.

Tea Trays: of modern styles and every variety.

Jar and Dish: of all descriptions, and of the best quality, of all sizes.

Rich Parlor Closets: of all descriptions, and of every variety.

Church and Parlor Lamps: of all descriptions, and of every variety.

ALSO—A variety of Rich Ornamental Articles: for presents—Bread and Cheese, Lard, and Tea, and other, of the best quality.

Silver Plated Cakes and Tarts: of all descriptions, and of every variety.

Silver Ware: of every description, particularly in order in a superior manner.

13-16

The Sabbath School Lvs.

SECOND EDITION.

A COLLECTION of hymns and music, original and selected, for general use in Sabbath schools. Prepared for the New England Sabbath School Union. This work contains 80 pages. There are 208 hymns and 47 pieces of music. Many of the hymns are original, as is also a large portion of the music. The following are some

of the nation it has received from the press.

The *Sabbath School Lyrics*, which we have before noticed with commendation, has already passed to a second edition. The work is every where well spoken of, and is the great desideratum of all those who are engaged in professional institutions. The following complimentary notice has been handed us from Mr. H. Warren, who is a contributor to the cause:

"The *Sabbath School Lyrics* have been introduced into the High St. Baptist Sabbath school in this city, (Charleston, S. C.) and have been found to be very acceptable to the scholars of the school in general. I have found the work admirably adapted to the purposes intended. It is one of the best books I have ever used, and I have purchased nearly 130 copies, and shall probably want more."

(Christian Register.)

The *Sabbath School Lyrics* contain a vast variety of new music, designed to add to the interest of juvenile singing. Some of the tunes are familiar, others are new; and all are so arranged as to be adapted to the use of the school for other purposes, to a sacred use. This latter is one of the most pleasing features of the work. It is a valuable addition to the *Sabbath School Lyrics*, and is well adapted to the design it proposes."—[Ch. Review.]

* This is the name of a very beautiful little collection of hymns and choruses, which are sung in the schools, and the use of *Sabbath schools* and other meetings connected with the religious instruction of children, &c. It is a work of great value, and is well adapted to the use of the school, and so simply arranged as to be within grasp of all.

most every church of the world. The melodies are easy and the lyrics are the genuine product of the people. It is the attraction of negro spirituals, hymns, and others interested in Sabbath schools. — (Boston Daily Whig.)

"The collection of hymns and spirituals, when combined with the music, will be the means of increasing the interest in Sabbath schools." — (Boston Recorder.)

"The collection of hymns and spirituals, when combined with the music should be introduced, and such only, will aid in forming a pure taste, cultivate a relish for sacred poetry, and will, in the long run, improve the taste of the people. Our surveys are extensive, we welcome with pleasure the introduction of a new music and hymn book, just published by the American Church in S. C. and the American Church in N. Y. We have given this such an examination as satisfies us that it fully contains the character desired, and cheerfully recommend its introduction into our churches. Several of our favorite poets and composers of music have enriched its pages with contributions, and altogether, we esteem it one of the best books of the kind that we have seen." — (Columbia, S. C.)

"We would heartily recommend the Lyre to all Sabbath schools, and to all who are sincerely attached to their wants." — (Uncle Jesse's Gazette.)

"Generally has music on the left page, and hymns on the right. Every page is a gem, and the book is the work of an honorable man, in that he seems to have aimed at something new, of course, not piffing from the fashions of his day, but from the fashions of the world. The book will compare with any thing of the kind." — (Lyon, N. Y.)

In the present age, children are taught music, and in the Sabbath school, pupils and teachers who are so thoughtful, this publication, we should think, cannot fail to prove highly acceptable. We commend the book to the attention of our readers. — *Ch. Index.*

‘We have examined the contents of this little book, and are of opinion that it has not been surpassed, in the selection of the most judicious and profitable hymns, and is well adapted to be first placed in our Sabbath schools, and then in the hands of those who are sincerely engaged in the work of sanctification.’ — *Id.*

‘We have never met with a collection of hymns which would so judiciously furnish a supply to the Sabbath school. The number is large, over 200, and among them are hymns adapted to both ordinary and special occasions. If the managers of our juvenile institutions, as well as those of the church, be so kind as to procure this volume, it will be a treasure indeed to Sabbath school scholars and teachers. The religious spirit is very warmly kindled and ardently aroused by the volume.’ — *Id.*

For sale at the Depository, 79 Cornhill, Boston. Price \$12.50 per hundred.

15—8

Boston, March 28, 1846.

KIMBALL & FISK,
No. 25 WASHINGTON STREET,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail

—DEALERS IN—
SHIRTS, STOCKS, SELF-ADJUSTING CRAVATS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, COLLARS, READY-
MADE LINENS, AND EVERY DIS-
SCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
—AND—
MERCHANT TAILORS
—AND—
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Merchants and other visiting Boston, will find this a desirable place to purchase any article worn by Gentlemen, as we keep on hand a large assortment of the most goods, and sell at such prices as to give entire satisfaction to any persons who will favour us with a call.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT

CAN BE FOUND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Deecins, and
RICH VESTINGS,

Which we will make up to order into seasonal

COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,
In the best and most fashionable manner.
Every one intending to purchase any of the above attire, will make a great saving, and get the best of Clothing by calling at this establishment.

KIMBALL & FISK,
NO. 29 WASHINGTON ST.

A Card.
MR. WM. HAYMEN, Tailor, would inform his friends and the public, that he has located himself at the Outstanding Establishment of Messrs. Kimball & Fisk, on Washington street, where he would be happy to furnish his customers with every description of General Clothing.
13—inf

Carpets.
ONE of the largest and perhaps the most choice stock of Carpets in the market, embracing all the most desirable qualities of the European manufacturers that have been tested for durability in fabric and color.

Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply

SUPERFINE AND MEDIUM QUALITIES,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER IN NEW PATTERNS,
Adapted to Parlors, Basements and Chambers,
PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS,
For Dining Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, Railroad
Cars, &c.
Stown Mattings, Window Shades
and Fitters.
COTTON AND WOOLEN DOCKINGS,
From 1-1/2 to 3 yds wide.
RUGS, MATS, &c.,
To which the attention of purchasers of wholesale or re-
tail is respectfully noticed,
AT THE HANOVER STREET
Carpet Warehouse,
Corner of Blakelock street, by
15-26a **WM. F. TENNY.**

Alexander Strong & Co.,

ARE opening a superior stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Shoes of almost every variety, suitable for the spring trade.

Patent Rubber Sole of Hardshire & Co., Providence City Co., Hayward, Canada, New Jersey and other manufacturers.

Our goods here long time well known, and are unquestionably as desirable, in every respect, as any to be found in the market. We offer them for the inspection of country merchants, with the assurance that in all cases where they do not give satisfaction, they will be returned good.

ALEX. MITCHELL & CO.

6-24-44

The Family Circle.

The Marseilles Hymn.

The Marseilles Hymn is the National Hymn of France, and will be sung in Europe, with enthusiasm, wherever it is sung. It is a beautiful hymn, and a beautiful translation of the Marseilles Hymn.

Ye sons of France, arise to glory,
Hark, hark, what shouts arise from
Your children, wives and grandmothers here,
Hark, hark, what shouts arise from
The hills, the valleys, the mountains,
The cities, the towns, the villages,
The fields, the meadows, the woods,
The streams, the rivers, the seas,
The sky, the earth, the air,
The sun, the moon, the stars,
The angels, the saints, the martyrs,
The heroes, the warriors, the kings,
The emperors, the popes, the priests,
The monks, the nuns, the friars,
The hermits, the recluses, the anchores,
The ascetics, the penitents, the devotees,
The saints, the angels, the martyrs,
The heroes, the warriors, the kings,
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to answer. It may all be very nice for us to shrug our shoulders up at such recitals and look with complacency upon our own health, and comfort, and condition, and talk contemptuously of vice and poverty, but the reflection will force its way to every heart. Are not these poor creatures as good as we are? An eminent London philanthropist, who has been conversant with the state of the poor for years in this great city, said to me one day, "I tell you, my friend, so strong is the downward tendency of poverty that I actually believe were the middle and upper classes to be thrown into the very few months would suffice to create their full quota of thieves and prostitutes."

I would not by any means be understood as apologizing for wickedness, only I would say that it does not become the rich to judge the poor harshly. Hunger is a terrible enemy. Virtue, even, cannot always fly. Here is a seamstress, by working 18 hours a day she can earn a dry loaf and a miserable cot to sleep upon. No sun, no moon, or stars has she. No flowers, except in her hasty dreams. Another course is before her—she sees in its path flowers, sun, stars, and bread, bread in plenty. Can we judge her harshly, *we who have never had such temptations?* Let us try to save such beings, not by religious cant, but by bread. Give them homes and they will shine as brightly as our own sisters. Thank God! there are many British philanthropists who are struggling for their poor brethren. They are earnest—they must and will succeed. The truth is beginning to be known, that a nation cannot contain a few privileged and of immense wealth, without a vast number of unprivileged and poverty-stricken ones.

May the day soon come when American and British shall lift up their hands and say, "We are free!" *Ch. C. C.*

Youth's Department.

The Polite Girl.

There was nothing; no, not a dash of the high-life-below-stairs vulgarity in her courtesies to the gardener, or the stable-boy.—The chimney sweep was just sure of a friendly and gracious reception. In short, little Ellen could not, though she had tried, have laid aside the bland and most urbane qualities of her manner. As little was she capable of divesting them of their grace, or of having them misused for affected airs and mock civilities. She was polite merely because she could not help it. True, her politeness was excessively ludicrous sometimes, and now and then rather embarrassing, when it implicated others, by taking upon itself to speak for them. Thus I overheard her one morning professing a message I had given for the postman, with my compliments to the postman, and a smile of acknowledgment that implied a sense of obligation for his kindness in bringing it. "My master's much obliged," she would sometimes say, as she handed them over. I'm not sure that she did not, one day, crown her politeness by offering to come ask me to lend the postman my umbrella; she was certain he would get wet; and carrying other people's letters too.

One occasion I particularly recollect, and it affords a good illustration of Ellen's sensitiveness on the score of giving trouble. A man had brought me some books, for which, on delivery, she impressively thanked him; when, as he was turning away, it occurred to him that he had a letter to deliver with the packet, and he began to search industriously in his bag. Observing the anxiety with which he pried into the corners of it, I, and he proceeded with his search for a minute or two, when Ellen's good-natured concern for him broke out again, with, "I'm sorry to keep you waiting."

"Waiting?" muttered the messenger; "why, it ain't you that keeps me waiting. But no, I thought I had one."

"Oh, sir!" cried Ellen, bent on tranquillizing his mind, and settling the matter with the truest politeness and delicacy of feeling, "oh, sir, never mind; I dare say it doesn't signify; another time, perhaps."

Ellen's duty in my landlady's service was not of long duration; for my landlady herself was taken suddenly ill—was dying. A friend of the invalid sent twice a day to inquire how she had slept and how she had sat up. Ellen regularly brought down the answer. "My mistress is much better," she had had no indifferent night; or "My mistress's compliments, and she feels very well to-day." This went on for six weeks, twice a day for six weeks, and Ellen seemed to grow more and more sensible of the kindness and attention every time the messenger came. At length, one day, when the friendly inquiry after the health of her mistress came as before, poor Ellen crept to the door with swollen eyes streaming with tears, and cobbed out the melancholy news, saying, "My mistress is dead, and she died this morning at 8 o'clock. Here is the 'ruling passion' displaying its strength, not exactly in death, but in its close neighborhood." *Laman Blanchard.*

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Childlike Simplicity in the Great.

The following very interesting incident relating to Dr. Chalmers, we find in the last number of the North British Review. It finely illustrates the simplicity that is often seen in truly great men.

He was childlike in his simplicity; though in understanding a full-grown man, he was himself a child in many things. Coleridge says, every man should include all his former selves in his present; as a tree has its former years' growth inside its last. So Dr. Chalmers grew along with his age. He had found his way to the simplicity of his childhood, and the cold intellect could not fail to sweep in and infect colds and consumption upon the inmates.

The occupations of this miserable class are of great variety: some are fruit-dealers, some sweeps, some knife-grinders, some mediocres, some cross-makers, some street-singers, and some thieves and prostitutes.

The Committee was in their Report:

"In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children—the sick, the dying, and the dead, are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which the brutes would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life, where all sense of propriety and self-respect must be lost."

Such is the state of Church Lane. Would that it were alone in its notoriety. Alas! there are many others quite as bad. But how much these poverty-stricken things are to blame for their state is a solemn question

to answer. It may all be very nice for us to shrug our shoulders up at such recitals and look with complacency upon our own health, and comfort, and condition, and talk contemptuously of vice and poverty, but the reflection will force its way to every heart. Are not these poor creatures as good as we are? An eminent London philanthropist, who has been conversant with the state of the poor for years in this great city, said to me one day, "I tell you, my friend, so strong is the downward tendency of poverty that I actually believe were the middle and upper classes to be thrown into the very few months would suffice to create their full quota of thieves and prostitutes."

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Indifference to Sabbath Schools.

"I pray thee have me excused," is the language of too many of the solemn followers of Christ, forgetting the solemn covenant they have entered into, to consecrate themselves to the service of God; and in the habit of saying, at the call of every duty, however easy to be performed, "I pray thee have me excused." My heart has been pained at the thought, that so many are very guilty, in the sight of God, for indulging in such awful apathy, in the cause of the Sabbath school. It is one of the most delightful employments that a Christian can be engaged in, and nothing but uncontrolled providences, should ever hinder a child of God from this blessed work.

There are many, very many, who stay away and refuse to attend, as teachers or scholars; they will allow anything for an excuse. One young lady has left a class of interesting, little girls, with whom she had met with their smiling faces, they had listened, in breathless silence as she told the story of Jesus, and to make impressions upon their tender hearts and as it began to germinate, a withering blast came over it, their teachers left, the class came a few Sabbaths, and as their teacher at meeting, and as soon as the morning service is ended she hastens home, and she looks sorrowfully at each other, and ask, can she look so, at length, justified by her absence, they leave, the class is broken up and more than certain, the interest goes with it. Is the teacher not responsible for all this? who will not say, if she had been found faithful, that all these dear youth would have been gathered into the fold of God—her names enrolled in the Lamb's book of life. Teacher, God has a controversy with you! Another don't like the confinement, and has no time to study, and has prayed to be excused. He had a regular class that he had instructed for a long time, they were very constant and attentive, the soon, these young men, that had respected the Sabbath school, became careless and inconstant, their minds less susceptible, they finally leave the school and religious restraints, the unconverted! If he had been faithful at his post, which he had been, he would have been able to become the heralds of salvation to their fellow men.

It is impossible for a Sabbath school to flourish, without a deep felt interest, a willingness, to spend and be spent for its advancement. We are not to be devoted to our work, never feeling our great responsibility, and never ever ourselves without such reasons as would avail with God. We shall never regret any labor or sacrifice we make, when we take a retrospective view of our lives in the light of eternity. For we are rapidly hastening to the judgment, and must give an account of our stewardship to God.

A Genuine Compliment.

It is said that a lady of extraordinary beauty once confessed that the only real compliment she ever received was from a coal-heaver, who asked permission to light his pipe in her eyes. We have lately met with another compliment paid by a sailor, who was directed by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor, having performed his errand, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the countenance of the lady, for she was 'beautiful exceedingly.' 'Well, my honest man,' she said, 'for what do you wait?' 'I have no words to express my admiration, and never the sailor, 'I would like to know your name.' 'And why?' she replied; 'why should you seek to know my name?' 'Because,' said he, 'because I would call upon it in a storm, and save some ship from sinking!'

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

A Religious and Family Newspaper.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AT NO. 81 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

UPHAM, FORD & COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

To whom all letters relating to the business of the paper should be addressed, post paid.

TERMS.—Two dollars in advance; \$2.50 after three months. Those to whom the paper is delivered by the carrier, are charged fifty cents extra to defray the expense thus incurred.

Advertisements.—For one square, containing ten lines of type, for the first week, \$1.00; for the second week, \$1.25; for the third week, \$1.50; for the fourth week, \$1.75; for the fifth week, \$2.00; for the sixth week, \$2.25; for the seventh week, \$2.50; for the eighth week, \$2.75; for the ninth week, \$3.00; for the tenth week, \$3.25; for the eleventh week, \$3.50; for the twelfth week, \$3.75; for the thirteenth week, \$4.00; for the fourteenth week, \$4.25; for the fifteenth week, \$4.50; for the sixteenth week, \$4.75; for the seventeenth week, \$5.00; for the eighteenth week, \$5.25; for the nineteenth week, \$5.50; for the twentieth week, \$5.75; for the twenty-first week, \$6.00; for the twenty-second week, \$6.25; for the twenty-third week, \$6.50; for the twenty-fourth week, \$6.75; for the twenty-fifth week, \$7.00; for the twenty-sixth week, \$7.25; for the twenty-seventh week, \$7.50; for the twenty-eighth week, \$7.75; for the twenty-ninth week, \$8.00; for the thirtieth week, \$8.25; for the thirty-first week, \$8.50; for the thirty-second week, \$8.75; for the thirty-third week, \$9.00; for the thirty-fourth week, \$9.25; for the thirty-fifth week, \$9.50; for the thirty-sixth week, \$9.75; for the thirty-seventh week, \$10.00; for the thirty-eighth week, \$10.25; for the thirty-ninth week, \$10.50; for the fortieth week, \$10.75; for the forty-first week, \$11.00; for the forty-second week, \$11.25; for the forty-third week, \$11.50; for the forty-fourth week, \$11.75; for the forty-fifth week, \$12.00; for the forty-sixth week, \$12.25; for the forty-seventh week, \$12.50; for the forty-eighth week, \$12.75; for the forty-ninth week, \$13.00; for the fiftieth week, \$13.25; for the fifty-first week, \$13.50; for the fifty-second week, \$13.75; for the fifty-third week, \$14.00; for the fifty-fourth week, \$14.25; for the fifty-fifth week, \$14.50; for the fifty-sixth week, \$14.75; for the fifty-seventh week, \$15.00; for the fifty-eighth week, \$15.25; for the fifty-ninth week, \$15.50; for the sixtieth week, \$15.75; for the sixty-first week, \$16.00; for the sixty-second week, \$16.25; for the sixty-third week, \$16.50; for the sixty-fourth week, \$16.75; for the sixty-fifth week, \$17.00; for the sixty-sixth week, \$17.25; for the sixty-seventh week, \$17.50; for the sixty-eighth week, \$17.75; for the sixty-ninth week, \$18.00; for the seventieth week, \$18.25; for the seventy-first week, \$18.50; for the seventy-second week, \$18.75; for the seventy-third week, \$19.00; for the seventy-fourth week, \$19.25; for the seventy-fifth week, \$19.50; for the seventy-sixth week, \$19.75; for the seventy-seventh week, \$20.00; for the seventy-eighth week, \$20.25; for the seventy-ninth week, \$20.50; for the eightieth week, \$20.75; for the eighty-first week, \$21.00; for the eighty-second week, \$21.25; for the eighty-third week, \$21.50; for the eighty-fourth week, \$21.75; for the eighty-fifth week, \$22.00; for the eighty-sixth week, \$22.25; for the eighty-seventh week, \$22.50; for the eighty-eighth week, \$22.75; for the eighty-ninth week, \$23.00; for the ninetieth week, \$23.25; for the ninety-first week, \$23.50; for the ninety-second week, \$23.75; for the ninety-third week, \$24.00; for the ninety-fourth week, \$24.25; for the ninety-fifth week, \$24.50; for the ninety-sixth week, \$24.75; for the ninety-seventh week, \$25.00; for the ninety-eighth week, \$25.25; for the ninety-ninth week, \$25.50; for the hundredth week, \$25.75.

Legislative Agricultural Society.

At the twelfth meeting of the subject of Fruit and Fruit Trees was the topic of discussion.

Mr. Clark of Walpole, thought there was nothing which a farmer could raise that was so profitable as fruit, if his land was suitable. And of all the kinds of fruit, peaches were the most profitable; though they could not be raised on every soil. In the town of Walpole, he presumed there were more peaches raised than in any town in the State. In the centre of the town, however, peaches would not grow while in the northern and southern parts they grew abundantly. The soil in the centre was generally flat land, and much the richest soil in the town. He considered the Allen peach the most hardy, durable and productive kind.

He knew one farmer in Walpole, who, from three quarters of an acre of poor land covered with peach trees, had realized a yearly income of from \$250 to \$300.

It had been abundantly proved, that peaches flourished best in the coldest and most exposed situations.

Next to peaches, Mr. C. considered apples the most profitable fruit to raise, especially winter apples. And he regarded the Baldwin the best and most profitable kind of winter apple. He had been quite successful in raising the old apple tree. Selecting a thrifty tree, he had been able to get an entirely new top to an old tree, in three years time. This might be done on trees that were even 50 or 60 years old.

Mr. Denny of Westboro', suggested that the reason why the peaches flourish in the town of Walpole, was, that the land was too rich. He had found that peaches succeeded best in a light, poor soil. He had a peach orchard in low, rich land, which yielded no fruit; by turning it closely for two successive years, he had succeeded, by the Middle State. One cause of the crop of peaches from these trees. The peach was generally considered a short lived tree; but he had known trees to bear 20 or 30 years. He considered trees raised on our own soil much better, and more likely to live and thrive, than imported trees, or trees brought from the Middle State. One cause of the crop of peaches from these trees. The peach was generally considered a short lived tree; but he had known trees to bear 20 or 30 years. He considered trees raised on our own soil much better, and more likely to live and thrive, than imported trees, or trees brought from the Middle State. 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